EDUCATION IN RUSSIA.

There is a saying, which since the Austro-Prussian war of 1866 has become very common in Europe, that "the Prussian schoolmaster gained the battle of Sadowa." If this saying is extravagant as to the actual results of a battle, or even to the military success of a campaigu, it is undoubtedly so far well founded that the political results of a war mainly depend upon the degree of instruction and the victory. Even a successful war may become a curse to a nation which cannot counterbalance the influence it acquires by its scientific and educational force. The successes of mere brutal strength inspire batred abroad and are likely to lead to tyranny at home.

In forecasting the probable results of the present Russo-Turkish war for Europe as well as for Russia itself therefore, it is necessary to get an accurate idea of the moral and intellectual forces of the Russian people, of its instruction and of its literature. Does the Russian nation possess in itself the resources necessary for maintaining a predominant position. in Europe, without endangering liberty and civilization at home and abroad? We have shown that the autocratic Russia of former days is rapidly decaying rate the course of studies in the Russian and is nearing its end. Has the Russian nation acquired sufficient strength and development to be able to pass victoriously through such a crisis and begin afresh a life of liberty and self-govern-

The same historical fact which arrested the social development of the Russian people and gave rise to the autocratic power of the Czars-the conquest of Russia by the Mongols-served also to keep Russia aloof from all the intellectual and scientific progress of Western Europe, If it be true that "knowledge is sorrow," ancient Russia must have been the happiest country of the world. The boyar was as ignorant as his peasant. The monasteries were the only places where became the founders of science and philosophy, the Russian monks, partly under the influence of the Byzantine creed and partly in consequence of the general stagnation around them never achieved anything more than writing out copies of the Scriptures and chronicling in a brief business-like way the different events which disturbed the tranquility of their dull monastic life.

The first symptoms of real learning and science arose in the south, at Kieff, where the Russian nationality, religion and clergy had to contend with the Polish nobility and Catholic faith, and, not having been doomed to pass under the yoke of the Tartars, had kept abreast with the rest of Europe in scientific and social developments. There, in the midst of the strife between democratic Russia and oligarchical Poland, an academy for religious science sprang up, in which pupils from all classes of society were educated. The sons of nobles, Cossacks and village priests were imbued with the wisdom of Aristotle, curiously mixed up with the precepts of the holy fathers of the church; and this peculiar course of study, half scholastic, half classical, created a strange, gaunt type of the scholar which, under the name of burzak (from rsa, the Russian name for ser for a long time remained predominant among the clerical and middle classes of Russian society.

In what direction this semi-clerical learning might have further developed itself is difficult to say, for it was arrested at the very outset by the powerful hand of Peter I. Determined, as the Russian poet Pushkin says, to open a window in-to Europe, and seeing some danger for his great plans of reform in the exclusively clerical direction which the Russian school-learning had taken, he conceived the bold idea of transplanting German science to the Russian soil, and gathering its fruits for his country without having sown the seeds. He instituted in his new capital of St. Petersburg an academy of sciences, filled it with German professors and bade the loyal nobles send their sons thither to be instructed in the "German science" (nanitzkaja nasuka, as all not strictly religious learning was then styled). But this did not seem sufficient to the restless spirit of the imperial re-former. With all the angry impatience of genius and an undaunted will, he saw well enough that in all the different branches of social life which he intended to push onward Russia needed well-educated workmen and specialists. The army had no officers, the growing fleet needed ship-builders and mechanics, the roads and mines needed engineers. Accordist to the present day. Of course, these few schools, concentrated in the capital, could no produce an immediate civilizing effect on the whole Russian society But Peter understood his boyars well enough to know that, however attached they might be to their old customs and ignorance, court manners and court cus-toms and vanity were after all their real daily bread, and that if education and learning were once made the fashion at court the nobles would naturally follow it and their servility prove stronger than their stachment to the good old times. Accordingly in a very short time it became the fashiou among the higher and middle classes of the Russian nobility to give their children some sort of instruction; of what kind that learning was will be best understood if we state the fact that most of the foreign teachers who at that time appeared in Russia turned out to be German sergeants or French hair dressers. But the first impulse was giv-en, and knowledge has such a strength and such a life of its own that, from whatever quarter it may come, it never appears in vain, but grows and bears in time its own fruits.

During the reign of Catherine II, the necessity of learning was already so keenly felt that schools sprang up in almost every provincial town; and a young nobleman who had not received some sort of education was looked upon as an anomaly. During this reign the first Russian university was founded at Moscow. The University of St. Petersburg was instituted by Alexander I. at the beginning of the present century; all the others which now exist were erected within a period of

At the present time there are in Rus sia, according to the latest reports of the Ministry of Instruction, eighteen high schools, of which eight are universities and ten special schools; seven special high schools independent of the control of the ministry, instituted by private persons or by scientific societies; 133 gymna-

to them is almost free, the fees being but 15 roubles per annum (about \$10) in the district schools, 25 roubles in the gymnasiums, and 50 roubles at the universities and special high schools. Moreover, in nearly all provincial towns which post a gymnasium private societies are insti-tuted for the support of such pupils, es-pecially of the peasant class, as cannot afford to pay for themselves the school fees. Thus it may be said, without exaggeration, that in no other country of continental Europe, not even in Germany are such facilities offered to the poorer classes of the nation for acquiring a su-perior degree of instruction as in Russia. All the universities have for the last twenty years been full of students. The civilization of a country which has won average number, according to the yearly reports of the university councils, amounts to above 18,000, of which at least twothirds belong to the poorer classes, who are aided in their studies by the state and by private societies.

The programme of studies at the gymnasiums is now undergoing a revolution, which has given rise to a very serious opposition on the part of the most intelligent representatives of the Russian schools and of the press. The present Minister of Instruction, Count Folstoy, is a fasatical classicist, who longs to convert the Russian youth into Eton schoolboys and Oxford students, and who does not see that Russia now, as in the time of Peter the Great, stands most in need of practical, professional learning, of posi-tive studies in history, ethnography and natural history. But the resistance both passive and active which Russian society offers to this untimely revolution is too strong to allow of its success. At any gymnasium of the present day is in no wise inferior to the education offered in the German middle schools.

As to the universities, they are organ ized on the German model, being divided into several faculties according to the dif-ferent branches of study-law, natural history, philology, history and mathe-matics. The rectors and professors are elected by the University Council, form-ed of all the actual professors of the uni-versity and acting independently of the Government. The lectures are likewise free, and are not subjected to any kind of censure. The course of lectures, which in every faculty lasts four years, ends in an examination, which the student must pass successfully in order to occupy any prominent position whatever in private it seemed to him from the sulphurous or life or in the public service.

This great impulse towards instruction, which has been constantly growing in even reading and writing were taught. Russia for the last thirty years, has probut while the monks of Western Europe duced remarkable results. Every impartial observer of Russian society knowledges that its higher and middle classes are as well educated and instructed as those of other European countries. If they do not advance in their studies after leaving the schools, this is easily explained by the general stagnation of po-litical life, by the curse of autocracy and centralization, which still presses with all its weight on the country.

As to the development of a real national science, it could not be expected that Russia should go as far in this direction as other countries in which science has gradually grown up for ages under the vivifying influence of philosophy and free thought. Yet even now the names of Russian scientific men are known throughout the whole European world. Karamzine and Granowsky, the historians; Ostrogradsky, the mathematician; Setchenoff, well known by his remarka ble work on the nervous system, which has been translated into most European languages, and many others of less importance, were all pupils of Russian

All that we have now said concerns ciety. The village schools which must provide instruction for the 40,000,000 of peasants who but sixteen years ago were iberated from serfage are so closely connected with the peculiar organization of the zemstvo, or with the local-self government now existing in Russia, that without a previous sketch of this organization it would be impossible to understand their importance or prognosticate their development,—N. Y. World.

I'LL NO TRUST YE.

Two centuries ago it was thought an insult, in the Highlands of Scotland, to officer, he retired-To be the old, refracask a note from a debtor. It was considered the same thing as saying, "I day forward, he was a new man. He doubt your honor." If parties had busi. who told us the story had him four years ness matters to transact, they stepped into the air, fixed their eyes on the heav ens, and each repeated the obligation with no mortal witness, A mark was then carved upon some rock or tree near by, as a remembrance of the compact. almost unknown, so highly did people going to strike the blow, stay your hand, regard their honor. When the march of and say improvement brought the new mode of doing business, they were often pained by the innovations. An anecdote is handed down of a farmer who had been in the Lowlands and learned worldly wisdom. On returning to his native parish he had need of a sum of money, and made bold to ask a loan of a gentleman of means ingly the houses which spring up as if named Stewart. This was kindly grant-by magic out of the marshes of the Neva ed, and Mr. Stewart counted out the were special professional schools, most of gold. This was done the farmer wrote which in an altered form continue to ex- a receipt and offered it to Mr. Stewart. "What is this, man?" cried Mr. Stew-

art, eyeing the slip of paper. "It is a receipt, sir, binding me to give ye back yer gold at the right time," replied Sandy.

"Binding ye? Well, my man, if ye canna trust yersel'. I'm sure I'll no trust ye;" and gathering it up, he put it back in his desk and turned his key on it. "But, sir, I may die," replied the canny Scotchman, bringing up an argument in

favor of his new wisdom, "and perhaps my sons may refuse it ye; but the bit of paper would compel them to pay it. "Compel them to sustain a dead father's honor!" cried the Celt. "They'll need compelling to do right, if this is the road ye're leading them. Ye can gang elsewhere for money; but ye'll find nane in the parish that'll put more faith in a bit o' paper than in a neighbor's word of

honor and his fear o' God.'

JULES SIMON, late prime Minister of France, has assumed the management of the Echo newspaper in Paris. He says his ministry fell because he would not agree to the substitution of personal for parliamentary government. He says he will defend the Republic against monarchical coalition, parliamentary regime against Bonapartism, and reason and reigion against theocratic doctrines. He appeals to all those who, abhoring civil \$8.000, distributed in small amounts and European war, desire to make the Republic beloved and powerful. The in the present crisis.

WHEN the Republicans were carrying Ohio by from 30,000 to 50,000 majority they never thought of a registry law. Now that the tide has turned against them they have established an expensive registration law, hoping by making poor men lose two days, one in registering and the other in voting, to prevent them from to the universities and special high schools, and 407 district schools where pupils are prepared for the gymnasium. These schools are open indiscriminately to all classes of society, and the admission to all classes of society, and the admission to the other in voting, to prevent them from registering and thus save the State verge of imbedility, while the only thing described real estate, atmass in said the fears is liberty, and the object of beater will not save them, for every Democrat is determined to vote against the party of fraud and trickery.—I lain Dealer.

These schools are open indiscriminately to all classes of society, and the admission to the other in voting, to prevent them from registering and thus save the State verge of imbedility, while the only thing described real estate, atmass in said the following described real est

THE EARTHQUAKE.

The Experience of Captain Macloon of the Ship Geneva.

SHIPS TOSSED ABOUT AND CRASH-ING AGAINST EACH OTHER.

New York, June 13 .- Captain Charles Macloon, of the Ship Geneva, sunk at Huanillos in the great carthquake on the Pacific coast on the 9th ult., has arrived, and tells the story of his experiences. He cays:

'Though apparently safely anchored, his ship became entangled with others near as they tossed wildly about, crash-ing against each other, sinking almost immediately in fifteen fathoms of water, On the first alarm he came up from between decks. It was about 8.30 p. m. There had been several shocks in the previous 20 days, but he had completed his cargo of gunno, and was expecting to sail the next morning Aside from the frightful rumbling sound his atten-tion was arrested by an extraordinary phenomena on shore, the mountain above being so much agitated that great rocks became detached and rolled down toward the sea, resembling balls of fire. Furthermore, the water at the anchorage suddenly receded so that ships in eight fathoms touched bottom. At the same time it was observed that the ships were swinging round and round, and in opposite directions, and the anchor chains becoming entangled beneath, the vards and masts interlocking, while the air resounded with falling spars and the crash of bulwarks. The water also came wirling in like a maelstrom, causing the Seneva to swing around at the rate of eight or ten knots an hour and in great ircles until she struck against a rock which stove out part of her bottom. The ship was then forced violently in the opposite direction and went down. Other vessels were as violently driven ashore or went to the bottom, as in the case of the English ship Avonmore, Captain Canfield, which took down with her the captain, his wife, three children, and several others. Captain Macloon says electrical appearance of the mountain that a volcano was bursting out of its sides. Rocks were tumbling about with frightful noise, and damage to shipping was caused not so much by the tidal wave as by the upward rush of water, and rotary currents driving the ships repeatedly against each other.

FORGIVENESS.

A soldier was about to be brought before his commanding officer for some ofence. He was an old offender, and had been often punished. 'Here he is again ! said the officer, on his name being menioned) 'flogging, disgrace, solitary confinement-everything-has been tried with him.' Whereupon the sergeant stepped forward, and, apologizing for the liberty he took, said : 'There is one thing which has never

been done with him yet, sir.'
What is that?' said the officer.

'Well, sir,' said the sergeant, 'he has ever been forgiven.

'Forgiven,' exclaimed the colonel, surrised at the suggestion. He reflected or a few minutes, ordered the culprit to only the higher and middle classes of so- be brought in, and asked him what he had to say to the charge?

'Nothing, sir,' was his reply, 'only I am sorry for what I have done.' Turning a kind and pitiful look on the man, who expected nothing else that his punishment would be increased with the repetition of his offence, the colonel addressed him saying :

'Well, we have tried everything with you, and now we are resolved to-for-

give you!, The soldier was struck dumb with amazement! The tears started in his eyes, and he wept like a child. He was humbled to the dust; and, thanking his tory, incorrigible man? No! from that under his eye, and a better conducted man never wore the Queen's colors. In him, kindness bent one whom harshness could not break. The man was con-

quered by mercy, and melted by love. Have you to do with one with whom you have tried every kind of punish-Such a thing as breach of contract was ment in vain? The next time you are

'Well,I have tried everything with you; now I have resolved to forgive you." Who knows but you also may touch the secret chord of that heart, and find the exquisite lines of the poet true .

> Each block of marble in the mine Conceals, the Paphian Queen: Apollo robed in light divine, And Pallas, the serene: It only needs the lofty thought, To give the glorious birth : And lot by skilful fingers wrought,

They captivate the earth! So-in the hardest human heart, One little well appears, A fountain in some hidden part, Brimful of gentle tears:

It only needs the master touch Of love's or pity's hand; And lo! the rock with water burst And gushes o'er the land.

PITTSBURGH.

Manufacturing Works Burned.

Pittsburgh, June 15.—The extensive Works of the Jacobus & Nimick Manufacturing Company, on Diamond street, between Smithfield and Grant, were destroyed by fire about 3 o'clock this morning. The building was a fourstory brick, with a frontage of 125 feet on Diamond street, and extended back about 70 leet.

The company were engaged in the manufacture of light hardware-locks, bronzes, &c. -- and their Works contains ed a great deal of costly and delicate machinery, patterns and manufactured articles, all of which vere destroyed. The company estimate their loss at \$125 .-000, on which there is an insurance of

among numerous companies. Thiers, in consequence of an agreement with M. Gambetta, will be intrusted with the leadership of the Republicans in the present crisis. The fire also communicated to Bakestock and machinery in other depart-ments were damaged by water. Their loss is estimated at \$15,000; insurance not known.

Mr. Conway writes: "A peaceful err-render of MacMahon is out of the quis-tion. He is known to be eguistics, to the verge of meanity, and fanatical to the

SHERIFF SALE. Harriet Maxwell vs Henry Rank. By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county. Ohio and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the Court House in the city of Canion, on

Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1877, the following described real estate situate to said county, to-wir: The interest of Henry Bank, said interest being the undivided one sixth (1-0) of the undivided one-half (%) of the northwest quarter of section twenty 20, towaship ten (10) of range eight (8) in Stark county Onio, excepting 15-51-100 acres soid to Dominic Tyler by deed dated October 18, 1859.

Appraised at \$2100.
Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms cost.

J. P. RAUCH, Shoriff;

Juni4 e SHERIFF SALE.

John Leinloger vs Catherine Smith By virtue of anjorder to sell, issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohto, and to ne directed, I will offer for sale at public outery the door of the court house, in the city of Can-

Saturday the 14th day of July, 1877, the following described real estate situate in said county, to-wit: The east half of the north one-half of lot number one hundred and fifty three (h3) in the city of Canton being the same int on which the house known as the Washington House Appraised at \$800.

sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms, J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

Simpson & Hogue vs Alliance Rolling Mill Com-pany et al.

By virtue of a third order to sell issued from he court of common pleas of Stark Co., Chio, and o me directed, I will offer for sale at public out-try at the door of the court house in the city of

Saturday the 14th day of July 1877, the following described real estate situate in said county to wit: Part of the southeast quarter of section number twenty-five (28) township nine-teen (19), range six (6), containing ten (10) acres of

Appraised at \$115 000 Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

SHEIRFF SALE.

Charles Adams vs Urias Weldman, By virtue of an order to sell issued from the ourt of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and o me directed, I will offer for sale at public out-ry at the door of the eourt house, in the city of

Saturday, the 14th day of July, 1877, the following described real estate situate in said county, to wit: Town lots number forty-one [41] and forty-two [42] in the town of Greenown as escribed on the plat of said town. Appraised at \$400.

nce at one o'clock p. m. Terms Sale to comi J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE, Theophilus Haney vs Joshus Hout.

By virtue of a order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public outery, at the door of the court house in the city of Can-Saturday the 14th day of July, 1877,

the following described real estate situate in said county to wit: Lot number seventy-one (71) in Teeters, Lamborn & Co's addition to Alliance, Stark county, Ohio. Appraised approx.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms

J. P. RAUCH, Sherff. SHERIFF SALE.

Jos. C. Richards vs John Baur et al.

By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, O., and to me directed, i will offer for sale at public outcry, at the door of the court house in the city of Catiton, on

Saturday the 14th day of July, 1877, the following described real estate situate in said county, to wit: Lots numbers 8, 9 and 10 in Bak-er's second addition to the city of Canton, and so much of said 83-100 acre tract as lies west of Shriver's run,
Appraised as follows:—Lot No. 8 at \$300; Lot No. 10 at \$200; Small tract at \$100.
Sale to commence at one o'clock' p. m. Terms, J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff,

SHERIFF SALE. Essig & Sluss va Frederick Welty et al. . * By virtue of an order to sell issued from the ourt of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and o me directed, I will offer for sale at public out-ry at the door of the Court House in the city of

Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1877. the following described real estate situate in said county, to-wit: A tract of land in Louisville In said county beretotore iaid off in town lots and known as Peale's addition to the town of Louisville, Stark county, Ohio, and located immediately northeast of the junction of the P F. W. & C. Bail Road and Main street in said lows and fronting on said Main street and on said Railway, the exact number of said lots not being known.

Appraised as follows—The two vacant tots at \$50

Appraised as follows—The two vacant lots at \$50 the west house and lot at \$500, the cast house and Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE. John Dickson vs Robert M. Hazlett et al.

By virtue of an order to sell, issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public out-cry, at the door of the court house in the city of Saturday the 7th day of July, 1877,

the following described real estate situate in said county to wit: The south half of lot number one hundred and thirty-six (186) in the city of Massillon, Stark county, Ohio.

Appraised at \$1890.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms one-third cash; the balence in two equal annual payments, with interest, secured by mortgage on the premises.

J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE.

Henry Beatty vs Theodore Clapper. By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Obio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public outcry at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1877, continuity, the 'th day of July, 18/1, the following described real estate situate in said county to wit: A part of the northwest quarter of section thirty-five (35), and being in a three square form, said quarter being in township number one (1) and range ten (10); beginning for the same at a post nineteen chains west from the southwest corper of said quarter section and running thence north forty-two perches to a post; thence south forty-five degrees east, sixty-one perches to a post; thence with the quarter line forty-time perches to the piace of beginning, countining five acres and one hundred and three perches, more or less. Appraised at \$1330. Appraised at \$1300.

Appraised at \$1300.

Sale to commence at one o'clock p.m. Terms cash. jun7-e ; al manua I P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE. Jacob J.Bahney's Adm'r vs A. N. Sowers et ux et al By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale, at public outery, at the door of the court house, in the city of Cauton, on

the following described real entate situate in said county to wit; Part of lot number one hundred and eighty nine (189) as described on the plat of said city of Massilloni and described as follows: Beginning at the southwesterly corner of said lot one hundred and eighty nine (189; thence northwardly along Hill street one hundred and eighty feet; thence castwardly parallel with Northstreet first-five (55) feet; bence southwardly parallel with said Hill street one hundred and eighty (180) feet to North street, thence westerly plate of beginning.

Apparalsed at \$2750.

Said to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms cash.

1107 ew. Saturday the 7th day of July, 1877,

jun7-ew ... die ... J. P. RAUCH, Sherter,

SHERIFF SALE. Berthold Landon vs John G. Long et ux et al. By virue of an alias order to sell issued from the cours of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed I will offer for sale at public outery at the door of the court house, in the city Caston; on

Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1877.

The color of concept in such a way as to denoted in such a way as to denote than the lection than Mr. Howelfs.—Statement of Republicans volume at concept in such a way as to denote that time.

It is hoped a little nearer than Mr. Howelfs.—Statement in the postero in temporary of the influential members of Mr. Howelfs.—Statement in the influential members of Mr. Hope is part to 11s.

SHERIFF SALE. H. Leonard & Co. vs J. M. Myers et al. By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Sark county, Ohio, and some directed, I will effer for sale at public outers at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

Saturday, the 7th day of July, 1877,

the following described real estate, situate in said county to wil: Lot number twenty-six hundred and sixty-two (2002) in the city of Canton.

Appeared at \$500.

Eale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms

V. P. RAUCH, Sheriff,

SHERIFF SALE. Mary A. Slater et al vs Conrad Baltzer et al

By virtue of an alias order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed, I will offer for sale at public out-ery on the premises, on Monday the 9th day of July, 1877,

the following described real estate attnate in said county to wit: Being a part of fractional sections number five (6) and six (6) in township number nine (9) in Stark county, Ohlo, and being between the Ohlo canal and Tuccarawas road, and northerly of that portion heretofore conveyed by same person to Isaac Hawk, containing twenty acres, ore or less.
Appraised at \$100.
Sale to commence at one o'clock p. m. Terms,

J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff.

SHERIFF SALE. Mary M. Myers vs Francis J. Frank, et al. By virtue of an order to sell issued from the court of common pleas of Stark county, Ohio, and to me directed. I will offer for sale at public outcry, at the door of the court house in the city of Canton, on

Saurday, the 7th day of July, 1877. the following described real estate simute in said county, to wit: Lot number ninety-nine (99) in H. H. Myers's addition and now by the recent numbering of lots in said city is designated at lot No. 581.

Appraised at \$1,200. at one o'clock p m. Term J. P. RAUCH, Sheriff

LEGAL NOTICE, Augustus Erscher late of Stark county, Ohl-

Augustus Erscker late of Stark county, Ohlo, but whose place of residence is now unknown, will take notice that John Riese, of Stark county, Ohlo, executor of the last will and testament of Philip Weinrich, deceased, late of Stark county, Ohlo, did on the 30th day of May, 1877, file his petition in the Court of Common Piees within and for Stark county, who, against the said Augustus Kracker, setting forth that the said Augustus Kracker gave a mortgage to said Philip Weinrich in his life time on the following described real estate "situate in the city of Massilion, Stark county, Ohlo, to-wit: A part of lot. "K." in Duncan Wales and Skinner's addition to said city, bounded as follows: Beginning at a point on the north line of State street in said city one hundred and fifty-five feet east from the north west corner of said lot (said north line of state street with the east line of Mill street in said city), thence east on the north line of said lot and the south line of said State street four hundred and seventy five feet to a stone, thence south and parallel with said Mill street one hundred and minery-eight (198) feet to the cast line of a tract of land owned by said Philip Weinrich at his decease, thence north and parallel with Mill street a foresaid one hundred and intervelght (198) feet to place of beginning, containing 218-100 acres. That said mortgage was given to secure the payment of the sum of fourteen hundred dollars and interest thereou from the 1st day of April, 1875, according to certain notes referred to in said mortgage, and praying that said Augustus Kracker pay said sum and interest, or that said appears and anawer said petition on or before the third Saturday after the 18th day of July, 1877.

Legal Notice

Legal Notice.

Henry P. Blake, William B. Blake, Theodore Garlick, whose places of residence are unknown; Henry T. Wing, assignes of B. F. Renick & Co., of the State of New York, and Caroline Shiettenheim, and the unknown heirs of Pphilip Marker, deceased, late of Stark county, Ohio, whose places of residence are also unknown, will take notice that Uriah R. Feather, of Stark county, Ohio, plaintiff, did on the flist day of May, 1877, file his petition in the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the County of Stark, in said State of Ohio, against them, the above named parties and others, defendants setting forth among other things that said Uriah R. Feather has the legal title to and is in peaceable possession of the following described real estate situate in said County and State to wift. Being part of the northwest quarier of section 9 and part of the northwest quarier of section 9 and part of the northwest quarier of section 9 and part of the northwest quarier of section 9 and part of the northwest quarier, of section 9 and part of the northwest quarier, of section 9 and part of the northwest quarier, of section 9 and part of the northwest quarier, of section 9 and part of the northwest quarier, of section 9 and part of the northwest quarier, of section 9 and part of the northwest quarier, of section 9 and part of the northwest quarier, of section 10, township 10, range 8, now known and designated as out-lot No. 24 in the city of Canton, and more particularly described as follows. Beginning at the northeast corner of out-jot No. 25 in said city, now owned by the Discold Safe and Lock Co. and in the south line of Mulberry St., thence north 61° east along said line of Mulberry St., thence north 61° east along said line of Mulberry street 2015 feet to the south line of jot No. 1711 in said city; thence south 18,0 east 175 feet, thence north 87°, west along said line of the Safe works lot aforesaid; thence north 20° west along said line of the said uriah R. Feather, and said above named defendants be decreed to have no interest, t Henry P. Blake, William B. Blake, Theodo

Dated May 31, 1877,-1w

FOR SALE. SMALL FARM FOR SALE

I WISH to seil my farm of 58 acrea in Nimi-shillen township, one mile north-east of Louis ville. On the place is a good house, barn and all necessity out buildings, good well at house and barn; large orchard containing about 200 good bearing apple trees, and a great many other kinds of fruit trees. A running stream neases through of fruit trees. A running stream passes through the place. There is about four acres of timber land, the balance of the land is under good culti-vation. My reasons for selling are that I want to go West. For further particulars call on or address JOSIAH SUMMERS, Louisville, Stark Co., O

Private Sale.

The undersigned, Administrator of the estate of the late Eliza Webb, will offer at private sale lot 130 in the city of Cauton, house number 49, corner of Cherry and Second streets; 66 feet front on Cherry and 198 feet on Besond street. The improvements are a good two story Frame Dwelling House of 5 rooms, 2 pantries, good stone-walled sellar under whole house, good well and pump, coal and other outbuildings, fruit trees, &c. The house is suitable for two families. Persons desiring to see the premises or washing terms, can call on Wallace Webb, residing on the premises, or on the undersigned at the Farmers Bank, Cauton, O. Junit-om JOHN H. BRENNER.

STEAM SAW MILL FOR SALE

Located in Newark, Wirt County, West Virgin on the Little Kanawa River. The mill is in go condition, this machinery No. 1, with twenty-fi ome power ensine, located in a well timber ounity. The Little Kanawa is navigable an lumber can be shipped at any time. Steambon landing at the mill where boats stop daily. The mill will be sold on liberal terms for cash, or will exchange for roal estate property located in Stant county. For further particulars call on or addres G. ZIEGLER, Parts, Stock County, Oblo. May \$-7 dm.

Good Farm for Sale.

I wish to sell my home farm on the Canton and Harrisburg road, seven miles from Canton. Said farm contains 125 acres—about 20 in good timber, has two good enhands; good buildings, dwelling house, and barn and out buildings. Said farm is under a good state of cultivation and is well arranged for convenient farming. For further particulars and favorable terms enquire of the undersigned.

Jacob Monnika.

June 7, 77. hw. Nimishillen Township.

Saw Mill and Shingle Machine For Sale

Having sold my water privilege I wish to sell my Saw Mill Gearing, consisting of Iron Wheel and Gearing for Muley Saws It is first-class and in running order. Also a Lath Machine and Shingle Machine, all good and in running order. may14-dm)/* New Baltimore, Stark Co., O.

House and Lot for Sale.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

CHARLES C. UPHAM, A TTORNEY AT LAW. Office in New Cassilly Hock, East Tuscarawas St., Canton, O. ap266f FREASE & CASE,

PREASE & GASE,

A TTORNEYS-AT-LAW—Cauton, Ohio. Office over Brother's hardware store, west side Public Square, herotofore occupied by F. E. Case. GRAHAM & GOTSHALL,
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mars 77-iy* AR. E. GRAHAM.

JOHN C. WELTY, TTORNEY AT LAW, office Richard's Block west side Public Square, Canton Ohio.

J. C. STALLCUP, A TTORNEY AT LAW, ALLIANCE, OHIO Office in Merchants' Block. dec374-tf. M. M. KING,

A TTORNEY AT LAW AND JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, Alliance, Ohio. [sept 7 '76 tf. C. F. PERKINS, A TTORNEY AT LAW - AGENT FOR THE Sale and Lessing of Real Estate-Office in feb2773

W. UNDERHILL, UNDERHILL & LAHM. A TTORNEYS AT LAW-OFFICE IN CASSILY second floor, corner public square, Canton, febi373-y1

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A TTORNEY AT LAW AND NOTARY PUBLIC, Alliance, Ohio. 22-47 HENRY W. GARNETT, A TTORNEY AT LAW. No. 2, Columbian Build-ing, Fifth street, between D and E, Washing-ton city. Please to refer to L. Schaefer, Attorney, Canton, O.

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L. M. JONES,

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THE undersigned wishes to sell his HOUSE and
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two story frame, rooms and lot 50 klb0, with all
necessary apput temasees on the for Chesp for
cash, For further particulars call on the undersigned on the premises.

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